

**An Odd Thing About Violets.**—Several parties report that their violets budded as though to bloom but never opened. Latt the supposed buds burst open and were full of seed. Two parties ask if there are barren violets that never produce flowers but make seed. The trouble with these newly set violets was that they were not strong enough at first to set buds in the regular violet blooming period. Later in the season they became strong enough to follow out nature in setting cleistogamous buds. This long word means "fertilized in the bud." Violets wind up their blooming season with buds that never open, but that fill out with an immense quantity of seed. Our friend need not worry. There are no barren-of-flowers violets. When they become strong enough they will any of them bloom.

**Hoya or Wax Plant.**—There is a tradition among flower growers that it takes seven years for a Hoya to bloom. It does nothing of the sort. A small plant purchased one spring will bloom the next if treated rightly. Nearly all housekeepers water their Hoyas too much through the winter, when the plant needs a semi-rest. Plants that need a let-up now and then, so that they can stop growing and rest for a time, rarely bloom well the season after if this rest is denied them. Give little water, and that at long intervals, until mid-winter. After that the Hoya wakes up refreshed and is ready to grow and bloom.

**Ornamental Pillar Vine.**—There are no handsomer vines than the large-flowered Clematis, Jackmanni, Henryi, Md. Edward Andre, etc. They are just tall enough without being too overgrown, and have the dainty festooning habit that a pillar vine needs first of all. More than that they are the showiest vines we have, their large, striking flowers almost hiding the foliage in their profusion. I consider them ahead of any vine for this purpose.

**Unthrifty and Ill-Shaped Poinsettias.**—One lady says her Poinsettia is a thin, straggling plant; ungainly in appearance. Another lady fails to get "flowers," as she calls the showy bracts of flaming red leaves that surround the insignificant true blossoms. If Poinsettias are ill-shaped, the spring is the time to overcome this. Cut the long, switchy branches into within two or three inches of the main stem. Give good, rich earth, and make sure that the drainage is particularly deep and good. Give abundance of water all summer long. This is the first stage of treatment. Bring to the house in September or October. Now we must work for flowers, which are naturally produced about the holidays. Its tropical blood shows very plainly at this time. It must have heat, or it will not set flowers. Increase the heat to about 70 degrees by day, which is the temperature of a warm room. The gay bracts herald the appearance of the flowers. Once out, the plant may be kept at a much lower temperature, if this is wished. A good many growers think they last longer in brilliant display if kept at a temperature of 60 or 65 degrees after the bracts are once developed. Water with a sparing hand after bringing indoors. A semi-rest should follow the blooming period until spring.

**Jasmines.**—A Hoosier girl is puzzled over the many "Jasmines" of the different catalogues. It is a case of common names again, in place of the botanical ones. It seems as if almost every shrubby, or vining plant that bears fragrant blossoms is a Jessamine, according to florists. Cape Jessamine is Gardenia florida; Carolina Jessamine is Gelsemium sempervirens, a vine with golden-yellow flowers; American Jessamine is the Quamoclit or Cypress vine, not fragrant, but bearing starry scarlet flowers; various Cestrum are called Night-blooming Jessamine, and from bushy quick-growing pot plants; Confederate or Malayan Jessamine is the half-shrubby, half-vining Rhynchospermum Jasminoides; while the Chili Jessamine is a vine, Mandevilla suaveolens. The true Jasmines embrace Gracillimum, Grand

Duke, Grandiflora, Maid of Orleans, etc., which are grown as pot plants, and Revolutum and Officinalis, half-hardy vines. There is really no reason why every small, graceful, fragrant flower should be called a Jessamine. Nor is there any reason every showy, large, bell-shaped flower should be called a Lily. But the habit is too fixed to combat, so it must be endured.

#### A Hypoluxo Plantation Well Worth Paying a Visit.

Some one from the office of the Palm Beach News has been visiting and gives an interesting and humorous account of his trip:

Two weeks ago Monday morning a representative of the News got up at the inhuman hour necessary to catch the early southbound train and, with his wheel, went to Boynton, which he found still wrapt in slumber on his arrival but it soon woke up and made things quite lively for us while we were awaiting the return of our wheel from Miami, where the morning train had carried it, probably thinking we would not have any use for it till after breakfast.

After procuring something to eat we took a look around, noted the new Boynton-Clark Cottages over on the beach ridge, the work beginning on the addition to the Boynton Hotel, several fine patches of beans, eggplants and early tomatoes, and other signs of progressiveness and prosperity, then proceeded to the station, where the train from the South soon arrived, our wheel was secured, mounted and our face turned homeward up the rock-road, with occasional stops to see promising vegetable fields, fine growing bananas and bright and thrifty pineapple plantations.

Somewhere dangerously near the noon hour we saw an opening through the hammock at the entrance of which was a sign post marked "G. A. Angevine." The words, "Come in" were not on it but the signboard was new, the road leading towards the lake, looked very inviting, there was no "No trespassing" nor "Beware of the dog" signs, so we took the chances and the road towards the lake, which we followed in an exploring mood to see to what it would lead.

We soon passed a packing house where a couple of colored laborers were found who informed us that Mr. Angevine was at home and a short distance further we came upon his residence cosily located on a slight ridge, just up from the margin of Lake Worth and were given a cordial greeting by him and his worthy wife.

We explained our presence there as due to the fact that we had heard of the success he was making in growing oranges as well as other citrus fruits on his muck land and, Missourian-like we had come to "see" and would be pleased if he would show us. This he agreed to do, but together with his good wife, insisted that we should rest and take dinner with them first, thinking, probably that a hungry man's eyes and thoughts would fail to take cognizance of many things that a well fed man's fancies would be free to note. Anyway we ate first and, while we were no prodigal son so no fatted calf had been served up for our especial benefit, it was a fine meal, and well prepared nevertheless and greatly relished. Among the edibles were summer squash and potatoes, home raised; jelly, homemade, and a fine dessert that spoke louder than words in praise of the culinary skill of the hostess—the only organ at the feast being the meat which was of the tin can breed though so prepared as to nearly hide its far distant origin.

After dinner we managed to get down to the business for which we had called, and while walking over the plantation and taking in the sights we learned that Mr. Angevine came to Lake Worth from Michigan in 1899, looked over the land in this section and finally decided to purchase the place where he now is and which had

been formerly owned and partly cleared and cultivated by I. I. Hardy, now a resident of Pompano, and who had erected a small house and planted out a few guava and mulberry trees and banana plants and some of these were still growing, as were also a couple of lime trees.

Mr. Angevine enlarged the house and, for two years raised vegetables with more or less success, but he finally decided to try to raise more fruit as the lime trees seemed to do so well. To carry out this idea he planted some sour orange seed and two years after budded them with what he thought were grapefruit buds, and set them out around on his muck land to grow, and now, 4 years from the seed, he has some of as fine grapefruit trees as you can find anywhere in the State for their age, and filled with fruit, some of them holding two to three or more boxes to the tree, the fruit, in many cases, being in clusters, one noted having twelve in the cluster and a still larger one having eighteen all on one branch.

In selecting buds he must have made a mistake in the tree he gathered some from for as the trees grew to maturity it was noticed that instead of all of them being grapefruit, some were orange. Now, he had been told that orange would not do well on muck land and for this very reason he had tried to use nothing but grapefruit buds but, seeing these orange trees doing so well, he decided to let them grow as long as they would and see by his experience what the result would be. These orange trees are now also looking fine and fruiting well, as are also some more orange and grapefruit trees budded on Sicily seedling lemon stock, the year after and which are consequently only three years old from seed now, though he has allowed but few fruit to mature on the latter trees.

Mr. Angevine has also increased his stock of guava, lime and mulberry trees to some extent and also set out quite a few more banana plants, all of which are doing well, some of his lime trees, five years old from seed, being loaded with fruit. He also raises more or less vegetables every year and has a fine pineapple plantation in bearing about half a mile or so from his house, west of the railroad.

When Mr. Angevine came to this country he knew how to raise oranges and other citrus fruit about as well as Florida crackers do to raise apples, but, by perseverance, keeping his eyes and ears open and using some good plain common sense he has succeeded in securing for himself a good place in a good location and has it in such a shape that hereafter it will pay its own way and give him a good profit besides.

One thing noticeable in looking over his place was the orange trees growing in the damp hammock land. It has been said that oranges would not grow on such land, but they do here though it may possibly be owing to the fact that they were budded on sour orange and lemon stocks. Whatever it is they are growing there and apparently as well as on any other kind of land. They have even been twice nearly covered with salt water for two hurricanes have visited this section since Mr. Angevine came there to live and both times the salt waters of Lake Worth came up and over the entire plantation, covering it to a depth of 3 or 4 feet and entirely surrounding every tree and plant on the place. In spite of all this the trees are there and loaded with fruit—the reason for it we will leave others to study out—a few other things Mr. Angevine is trying to raise notably grapes and peaches, but his experiments in these lines are not far enough advanced to do more than mention at present, although the prospects now seem to point to success.

This tale of a farmer is told to show all who wish to come to Florida that there is a chance for them to succeed as well as Mr. Angevine has done, if they will do the same as he and come and try it just as good land is yet to be had for those who want it.

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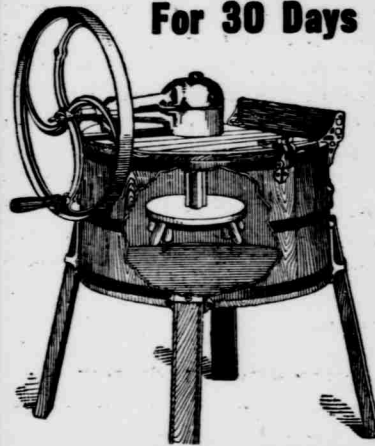
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